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FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION TOTAL PAGES (Including Cover Page) Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks TO: Examiner Kevin M. Bernatz FROM: Mr. Robert J. Depke, Reg. No. 37,607 FAX NO:_ (571) 273-8300 ____ FAX NO: (312) 704-8137 If you experience any difficulty with this transmission, please call (312) 277-2006 for assistance. ORIGINAL COPY AND ENCLOSURES WILL BE SENT BY ___ MAIL COURIER WILL NOT BE SENT NOTES: Inventor: Kazunari Motohashi CERTIFICATION OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION Serial No.: 10/613.371 I hereby certify that this paper is being facsimile transmitted to the F Art Unit: 1773 and Trademark Office to facsimile no. 1-571-273-8300 cn Filed: July 3, 2003 Attorney Ref.: 075834.00409 Rebert J. Depke **IMPORTANT NOTICE** This transmission (including all attached pages) is intended only for the use of the named addressee(s), and may contain information that is privileged or exempt from disclosure under applicable law. IF YOU ARE NOT A NAMED ADDRESSEE, YOU ARE HEREBY

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	Art Unit	1773					
	Examiner Name	Keyin M. Bernatz	AUG 9				
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Appl. No.:

10/613,371

Confirmation No.: 4837

Applicant:

Kazunari Motohashi

Filed:

July 3, 2003

TC/A.U.:

1773

Examiner:

Kevin M. Bernatz

Docket No.:

075834.00409

Customer No.:

33448

APPEAL BRIEF

I. **REAL PARTY IN INTEREST**

The real party in interest is Sony Corporation as a result of transfer of all right, title and interest to the subject matter of this Application Serial No. 10/613,371, via the Assignment recorded in the Patent Office in Reel 014269 Frame 0058 on July 3, 2003.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Applicant and the undersigned are unaware of any further related judicial proceedings, appeals, or interferences in relation to the instant Appeal.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

The claims currently stand in condition as modified by an Amendment A dated November 16, 2004 amending claim 1, as further modified by Amendment Accompanying RCE dated June 24, 2005 amending claim 1, and finally modified by an Amendment Accompanying B dated March 19, 2006 amending claim I and adding new claims 2 and 3.

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Appeal Brief

Accordingly, claims 1 - 3 are currently rejected and appealed, and stand in condition as set forth in the attached Appendix of Claims on Appeal.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No Amendment After Final affecting the claims has been filed or entered by the Examiner. Accordingly, all remaining claims stand in the same condition as they did at the time of the May 26, 2006 Final Office Action.

V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

The present invention relates to a high-density magnetic recording medium for use in a system using a magnetoresistive effect magnetic head (MR head) or a giant magnetoresistive effect magnetic head (GMR head). The magnetic recording medium of the present invention is extremely advantageous in effectively utilizing high reproduction sensitivity for MR or GMR heads. The present invention is directed to a particular type of magnetic thin films in which a metallic material is deposited through vacuum thin film forming techniques over a non-magnetic substrate material. Such magnetic thin-film tapes have excelled in coercive force and in squareness ratio. (See pages 1-2 of the Background of the Invention).

Traditionally, thin-film deposition is accomplished by making an elongated nonmagnetic support run in the longitudinal direction and depositing a magnetic material on a major surface of the nonmagnetic support while the tape runs, thereby forming a magnetic layer. However, when the thickness of the magnetic tape produced by using the oblique evaporation method is reduced from 200nm to under 55nm, the number of magnetic fine

particles contained in the direction of film thickness becomes very small. As a result, the orientation of the deposited magnetic fine particles begins to seriously affect the magnetic properties of the entire magnetic layer. (See page 4: Summary of the Invention).

As described on pg. 6 of the disclosure and in Fig's 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B, Applicants have identified a critical range of operation (under 55nm) in which the arranging directions of the dispersed metallic particles no longer follow a continuous distribution (See Fig's 1A and 1B), but rather form several distinct discrete orientations (See Fig's 2A and 2B). Accordingly, Applicants invention is directed to a method of providing an optimal growth orientation of magnetic particles in thin-film magnetic recording mediums for use with magnetoresistive effect and giant magnetoresistive effect heads to reproduce a signal. (See the bottom of page 7 of the disclosure). As a result, electromagnetic conversion properties are enhanced (See page 8 of the disclosure).

In accordance with the foregoing, independent claim 1 is directed to a thin magnetic recording medium having a magnetic recording layer 3 that is 50 nm or less and wherein an angle θ (See Fig. 5) which is a growth direction of magnetic particles in a longitudinal cross-section of said magnetic layer with respect to a line normal to said nonmagnetic support, satisfies the following relation: $\theta i - \theta f \le 25^{\circ}$ (See Fig. 5 and pg. 15 of the specification), where θi is an angle of initial growth for said magnetic layer, and θf is an angle of final growth for said magnetic layer, and further wherein a deposition range is restricted such that a maximum incidence angle αi and minimum incidence angle αf satisfies the relationship: $\alpha i - \alpha f \le 25^{\circ}$ (See pg. 15 of the specification).

Also in accordance with the foregoing, dependent claim 2 is directed to a magnetic recording medium according to claim 1, further including an underlying layer 2 comprised of

binder residents and having an average particle diameter of 5 to 30 nm and wherein he density of surface projections is in a range of from 50 X 10⁴ per millimeter squared to 3000 X 10^4 per millimeter squared (See pg.'s 10-11 of the specification).

Finally, dependent claim 3 is directed to a magnetic recording medium according to claim 1, further wherein the magnetic layer 3 is less than the 50 nm in thickness (See Examples 2 and 3 in Tables 1 and 2, pg.'s 26 and 27 of the specification).

VI. **GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL**

- A. Whether the teachings of the Ishida et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,554,440) reference provide the requisite disclosure in order to render anticipated obvious claims 1 and 3 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b).
- B. Whether the teachings of the Ishida et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,554,440), and Tsunekawa et al. (U.S. Patent No. 7,026,064) references provide the requisite disclosure in order to render obvious claim 2 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

VII. **ARGUMENT**

Applicant respectfully submits that the prior art references of record, whether considered alone, or in combination, fail to teach or suggest Applicant's presently claimed invention. As detailed below, the rejections set forth by the Examiner are improper.

The Cited References Fail to Render Anticipated the Claimed Invention as specified in Claim 1.

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the Examiner's rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b). The Examiner has rejected this claim in view of the cited prior art reference of Ishida et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,554,440).

Claim I currently contains the following limitations, numerically numbered for ease of reference:

- 1) A magnetic recording medium having a magnetic layer with a thickness 50 nm or less formed over a surface of an elongated nonmagnetic support by a vacuum thin film forming technique,
- 2) wherein an angle θ which is a growth direction of magnetic particles in a longitudinal cross-section of said magnetic layer with respect to a line normal to said nonmagnetic support, satisfies the following relation:

$$\theta i - \theta f \le 25^{\circ}$$

where θ i is an angle of initial growth for said magnetic layer, and θ f is an angle of final growth for said magnetic layer, and

3) and further wherein a deposition range is restricted such that a maximum incidence angle ai and minimum incidence angle af satisfies the relationship:

$$\alpha i - \alpha f \le 25^{\circ}$$
.

Applicant notes that the main contentions remaining between Applicant and the Examiner is the extent to which the prior art anticipates the claim element (1) regarding the

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thickness of the magnetic layer and the claim element (2) regarding the growth orientation of

the deposited magnetic particles.

In regard to the first claim limitation, Ishida fails to anticipate Applicants claimed

magnetic layer at a thickness of 50nm or less. (See Table 1 on page 26 of Applicants

disclosure). Specifically, see column 14 at lines 57-60 of the Ishida reference, which states

that the magnetic layer should preferably be grown at a thickness of "from 50nm to 150 nm."

From this statement alone, it is not clear whether the endpoints, 50nm or 150nm, are included

in the range. However, when read in light of Column 14, lines 42 - 55, it is clear that the

reference discloses that the 50nm mark is not included, while the 150nm mark is. More

specifically, the reference teaches that "When the thickness of the magnetic layer exceeded

50nm, the output tended to saturate while the noise increased, so that the C/N tended to

decreased [sic] in the thickness range of 150nm or larger...But, when the thickness of the

magnetic layer exceeded 150nm, the overwriting property slightly deteriorated with the

increase of the thickness of the magnetic layer." In light of the use of the term "exceed," and

in light of Fig. 21 which shows the C/N ratio decreasing rapidly and significantly under at

50nm and below, Applicants submit that one of ordinary skill in the art would interpret the

stated range of operation to be 50nm (exclusive) to 150nm (inclusive). Such a range fails to

anticipate Applicant's currently claimed invention.

In contrast to the above references, Applicant has identified the criticality of the range

of magnetic particle growth angles that maximize the electromagnetic conversion

characteristic (CNR) for a thin magnetic tape which is 50nm or less. See, for example,

Figure 6 of Applicants disclosure which compares the much narrower critical range required

of such a device compared to the thicker range disclosed in Ishida.

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Neither reference cited, alone or in combination, teaches or suggests such a range in a thin film magnetic tape, or the criticality of such a range as shown in Figures 1A - 2B, in regard to the discontinuities created in the orientations of the dispersed magnetic particles.

Regarding the second claim element directed to the growth orientation of dispersed magnetic particles, Applicants submit that the prior art of record fails to teach or suggest anything regarding the actual growth orientation of the dispersed magnetic particles. Furthermore, Applicants submit that, counter to the Examiner's assertion; the growth direction of the dispersed crystals is not directly proportional to the incidence angle of deposition. For example, see the Comparative Examples 1 in Table 1 on page 26 of the disclosure, which shows that an initial incidence angle of 70° results in a growth orientation of 54°, and a final incidence angle of 40° results in a growth orientation of 27°. Significantly, when comparing this to Comparative Example 2 in Table 1, an increase in the initial incidence angle by 5° (to 75°) results in an increase of the growth orientation by 9° (to 63°). Furthermore, an increase in the final incidence angle by 5° (to 45°) results in an increase of the growth orientation by only 2° (to 29°). Accordingly, Applicants submit that the Examiner's prima facie assertion of anticipation cannot stand, as it is clear that the growth direction of the dispersed magnetic crystals is not directly proportional to the incidence angle.

For all the reasons set forth above, Applicants submit that the Examiner's rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. §102 must be withdrawn, and claim 1 placed into condition for allowance.

The Cited References Fail to Render Anticipated the Claimed Invention as specified in Claim 3.

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Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the Examiner's rejection of claim 3 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) and alternatively under §103(a). The Examiner has rejected this claim in view of the cited prior art reference of Ishida et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,554,440).

Dependent claim 3 currently contains the following additional limitations over that of independent claim 1:

"further wherein the magnetic layer is less than the 50 nm in thickness."

Applicant notes that the main contention remaining between Applicant and the Examiner is the extent to which the prior art anticipates the claim element regarding the thickness of the magnetic layer.

As noted in the previous section in regard to claim 1, Ishida fails to anticipate Applicant's claimed magnetic layer at a thickness of less than 50nm. (See Table 1 on page 26 of Applicants disclosure). Specifically, see column 14 at lines 57-60 of the Ishida reference, which states that the magnetic layer is should preferably be grown at a thickness of "from 50nm to 150 nm." From this statement, it is not clear whether the endpoints, 50nm or 150nm, are included in the range. However, when read in light of Column 14, lines 42 - 55, it is clear that the reference discloses that the 50nm mark is not included, while the 150nm mark is. More specifically, the reference teaches that "When the thickness of the magnetic layer exceeded 50nm, the output tended to saturate while the noise increased, so that the C/N tended to decreased [sic] in the thickness range of 150nm or larger...But, when the thickness of the magnetic layer exceeded 150nm, the overwriting property slightly deteriorated with the increase of the thickness of the magnetic layer." In light of the use of the term "exceed," Applicants submit that one of ordinary skill in the art would interpret the stated range of

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operation to be 50nm (exclusive) to 150nm (inclusive). Such a range fails to anticipate Applicant's currently claimed invention.

Additionally, in regard to the Examiner's obviousness assertion, Applicants submit that the Ishida reference clearly teaches away from the further limitation of claim 3. For example, in Column 14, line 58, stating that the thickness of the magnetic layer is "preferably 50nm to 150nm." Furthermore, see Fig. 21 of Ishida, which shows the C/N ratio decreasing rapidly and significantly under at 50nm and below. In light of Federal Circuit caselaw that states that "it is improper to combine references where the references teach away from their combination," Applicants submit that the rejection of claim 3 must be withdrawn, and claim 3 placed into condition for allowance. (See In re Grasselli, 713 F.2d 731, 743, 218 USPQ 769, 779 (Fed. Cir. 1983)).

C. The Cited References Fail to Render Anticipated the Claimed Invention as specified in Claim 2.

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the Examiner's rejection of claim 2 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a). Examiner has rejected these claims in view of the cited prior art references of Ishida et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,554,440) and Tsunekawa et al. (U.S. Patent No. 7,026,064).

Under Section 2143 of the MPEP, in order to establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the Examiner must meet three basic criteria. "First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art

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reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations." MPEP §2143 rev. 3 (August, 2005).

Applicant asserts that the Examiner has failed to establish a prima facie case of obviousness for at least the reason that the prior art reference fails to teach or suggest all of the claim limitations.

Claim 3 adds the further limitations of (corrected for clarity on appeal, corrections noted in parentheses):

an underlying layer comprised of binder resins (residents) and having an average particle diameter of 5 to 30 nm and wherein the (he) density of surface projections is in a range of from 50 X 10⁴ per millimeter squared to 3000 X 10⁴ per millimeter squared.

In regard to at least the limitation regarding the density of surface projections,

Applicants submit that the cited portion of the *Tsunekawa* reference does not support the

Examiner's assertion of prior art anticipation. More specifically, the portion of the *Tsunekawa* reference to which the Examiner cites (Column 7, lines 3 – 21) merely discloses the density distribution of protrusions between 3nm and 5nm (See specifically, line 7). The reference fails to disclose the overall density for all protrusions, as currently claimed.

At least for the reasons cited above, Applicants submit that the cited references fail to teach or suggest all of the limitations of the claimed invention. As noted in earlier sections, the Ishida reference fails to teach or suggest the limitations of the base claim. In addition, Applicants submit that the Tsunekawa reference fails to teach or suggest the additional limitations set forth in the dependent claim 3. Accordingly, Applicant submits that claim 3 is

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allowable over the cited prior art, and respectfully request that the rejection be over-turned on appeal and the remaining claim placed in condition for allowance.

CONCLUSION

In light of the foregoing, Applicant submits that the rejections of all claims are improper for the reasons noted and the rejections should all therefore be withdrawn.

Respectfully submitted

Date: August 2 2006

Rebert J. Depke

ROCKEY, DEPKE, LYONS & KITZINGER, LLC

Sears Tower, State 5450 Chicago, Illinois 60606-6306

Tel: (312) 277-2006 Attorneys for Applicant

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CLAIMS APPENDIX:

This listing of claims reflects the current status of the claims as they stand in light of the May 26, 2006 Final Office Action:

1. (Rejected) A magnetic recording medium having a magnetic layer with a thickness 50 nm or less formed over a surface of an elongated nonmagnetic support by a vacuum thin film forming technique,

wherein an angle θ which is a growth direction of magnetic particles in a longitudinal cross-section of said magnetic layer with respect to a line normal to said nonmagnetic support, satisfies the following relation:

$$\theta i - \theta f \le 25^{\circ}$$

where θi is an angle of initial growth for said magnetic layer, and θf is an angle of final growth for said magnetic layer, and

and further wherein a deposition range is restricted such that a maximum incidence angle ai and minimum incidence angle af satisfies the relationship:

$$\alpha i - \alpha f \leq 25^{\circ}$$
.

2. (Rejected) The magnetic recording medium according to claim 1, further including an underlying layer comprised of binder residents and having an average particle diameter of 5 to 30 nm and wherein he density of surface projections is in a range of from 50 X 10⁴ per millimeter squared to 3000 X 10⁴ per millimeter squared.

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3. (Rejected) The magnetic recording medium according to claim 1, further wherein the magnetic layer is less than the 50 nm in thickness.

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IX. EVIDENCE APPENDIX:

None.

X. RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX:

None.